

CHAPTER X.

HISTORY FROM 1785 TO 1795.

IN the period from 1785 to 1795 the affairs of the town were conducted with great regularity. Having with their fellow-citizens gained independence, and established an excellent Constitution for the State, the inhabitants of the town now devoted themselves to the quiet pursuits of industry—cultivating their farms, improving their dwelling-houses, laying out new roads, establishing ferries, clearing the river of obstructions, and providing accommodations for the General Court, which they already anticipated would hold its annual sessions here.

TUCKER'S FERRY.

In February, 1785, an act was passed by the Legislature, vesting the exclusive privilege of keeping a Ferry over a certain part of Merrimack river, in Lemuel Tucker, of Concord. This ferry was at or near the present location of Federal Bridge, and had been kept many years before, under the name of "Eastman's Ferry." The act secured to Tucker the right of ferrying over the Merrimack "in any place within one mile of his dwelling-house," which stood near the landing on the eastern bank of the river.*

A committee, consisting of Capt. Reuben Kimball, Capt. Aaron Kinsman, and Col. Thomas Stickney, appointed to supply the

* A part of the old house still remains, and was the "toll-house" after the erection of the bridge.

pulpit,* employed Mr. DANIEL STOREY a number of Sabbaths; but were directed by the town "*to procure a candidate on probation, the first opportunity.*" Mr. JONATHAN WILKINS, accordingly, was engaged to preach as a candidate; and, on the 18th of December, 1786, received a call to settle, with the offer of £100 salary, the use of the parsonage, (excepting the meadow lot,) and £200 towards a settlement. This "call" of the town was preceded by a unanimous call from the church, December 17th, but the call was declined for reasons set forth in Mr. Wilkins's answer, as follows:

"The unexpected harmony of the Church and general concurrence of the Town, are weighty circumstances in your favor, and almost suppress every declining thought; though we must confess it would have been more pleasing had there been no dissensions. Yet, taking into view your local situation with its attendant circumstances, it rather appears the encouragements you offered are, in part, and as they are now stated, will prove deficient to the proposed end; if so, you with me in the event would be disappointed. But some may think this the result of false reasoning. I grant it may be so, as I have had but an unequal opportunity to examine matters relative thereto, since my return. However, in submissive compliance with the time prefixed, its consistent that I result consonant to present persuasion. Hence, in conformity to what appears duty and interest, which are inseparably connected, I think it preferable to decline an acceptance of your invitation, received last December, to take my settled residence with you in the important office. Beloved, though by this reply you meet a present disappointment, in christian firmness abide it; be not discomposed, nor greatly dispirited. We may in present tryals even find occasion to acknowledge the superintendence of His wise providence, who is able to cause unwished for events to operate for the good of his obedient subjects.

"I trust in the government of wisdom your social order and harmony will not only be cherished, but increased in your following attempts to get a man to enter upon the stated ministry of the divine word and ordinances among you. To this end admit the word of life as your approved guide, which discountenances every degree of envying and strife, while it encourages the genuine exercise of the opposite graces, charity, candor, &c. Closed with a passage in Heb. 13: 20, 21.

JONATHAN WILKINS."

Mr. Wilkins was a native of Marlborough, Mass.; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1779. Declining the "call" to settle in the

* The town voted "that one half of the money raised to defray the expenses of the town, be appropriated for supplying the pulpit."

ministry, he became a resident in the place, and relinquished preaching. In 1787 he married Miss Sarah Hall, daughter of Jeremiah Hall, and grand-daughter of Dea. Joseph Hall, senior. He owned a farm at "the Eleven Lots," and lived in the house still standing at the crotch of the roads, west side, near the house of the late Countess of Rumford.* In 1797 he was clerk of the church; in 1802, appointed a Justice of the Peace; was one of the selectmen in 1801, 1803, 1804, and 1805; at several times was moderator of the town meetings. On the 6th of September, 1811, he was chosen deacon of the church, which office he held till his death, March 9, 1830, aged seventy-five years.

LAYING OUT MAIN STREET.

June 23, 1785, Capt. Benjamin Emery, Lieut. Joseph Hall, Lieut. John Bradley, Capt. Reuben Kimball, and Mr. Joseph Farnum, were appointed "*a committee to lay out Main street.*" In the original survey of house lots, (on Main street,) space was left for a street *ten rods* wide; but the tradition is, that liberty was given to the settlers to advance *two rods* on each side, leaving six rods width for the street: but in using the liberty given, some advanced a few feet, or a few *inches* over the line, and erected buildings. Hence it became necessary to fix the bounds of Main street, which the above committee did do, by a careful survey, and establishing bounds that remain to this day. The committee, however, did not complete their work and make a final report till 1798. They then presented a plan of Main street, which is found in the second volume of the Town Records, page 238, and of which, on a reduced scale, the annexed engraving is a copy—the explanations being given on the opposite page.

* See Family Register of Wilkins and Hall.

MAIN STREET,

AS LAID DOWN ON ENGRAVED MAP, AND DESCRIBED ON THE ORIGINAL PLAN
IN TOWN RECORDS.

EAST SIDE—beginning at the north end:

Judge Walker's barn—the north side of it 184 rods from the Great Elm.

Mr. Herbert's store*—77 rods from the Great Elm; two feet six inches on the road—about thirty-two feet front.

Maj. Daniel Livermore's house†—57 rods from the Great Elm; about nine inches on the road—forty feet front.

The Great Elm—opposite Capt. Ayer's tan-yard.

Mr. Aaron Abbot's—99¼ rods from the corner—seven feet on the road—twenty-four feet front.

Barber's shop—87½ rods from the corner—eight feet on the road—fourteen feet front.

Mr. Wilkins's house—85½ rods from the corner—eight feet on the road—twenty feet front.

Mr. Hough's printing office—68½ rods from the corner—three feet four inches on the road—twenty-four feet front.

Esq. Green's house—67 rods from the corner—six feet three inches on the road—twenty feet front.

Mr. Green's office—eighteen inches on the road—fourteen feet front.

Mr. Hutchins's shop—62 rods from the corner—two feet three inches on the road—twenty-two feet front.

Mr. Thorndike's store—10 rods from the corner—fourteen and a half feet on the road—twenty-eight feet front.

Mr. Dustin's bark-house—three rods from the corner to the south side—seven and a half feet on the road—twenty feet front.

Brick drove into the ground one rod and one link westerly of the north-west corner of Mr. Dustin's shop.

Mr. Butters's corner stone—four and a half feet west of willow tree.

WEST SIDE—north end:

Stone—twenty-six feet from the north-east corner of Jacob Abbot, Esq.'s, house, and 123 rods from the Great Elm.

Mr. Gale's house—50 rods from the corner; 70½ feet front; north side 10½ feet on the road; south-east end, five feet seven inches on the road.

Mr. Wait's store—44 rods from corner—seven feet six inches on the road—twenty feet front.

Mr. Manley's store—30 rods from the corner—six feet four inches on road—thirty-six feet front.

Corner, north of Capt. Chandler's.

Birch pole—2 rods and six feet from an oak stump in Mr. Jos. Abbot's land.

School-house—85 rods from stone at Shute's corner.

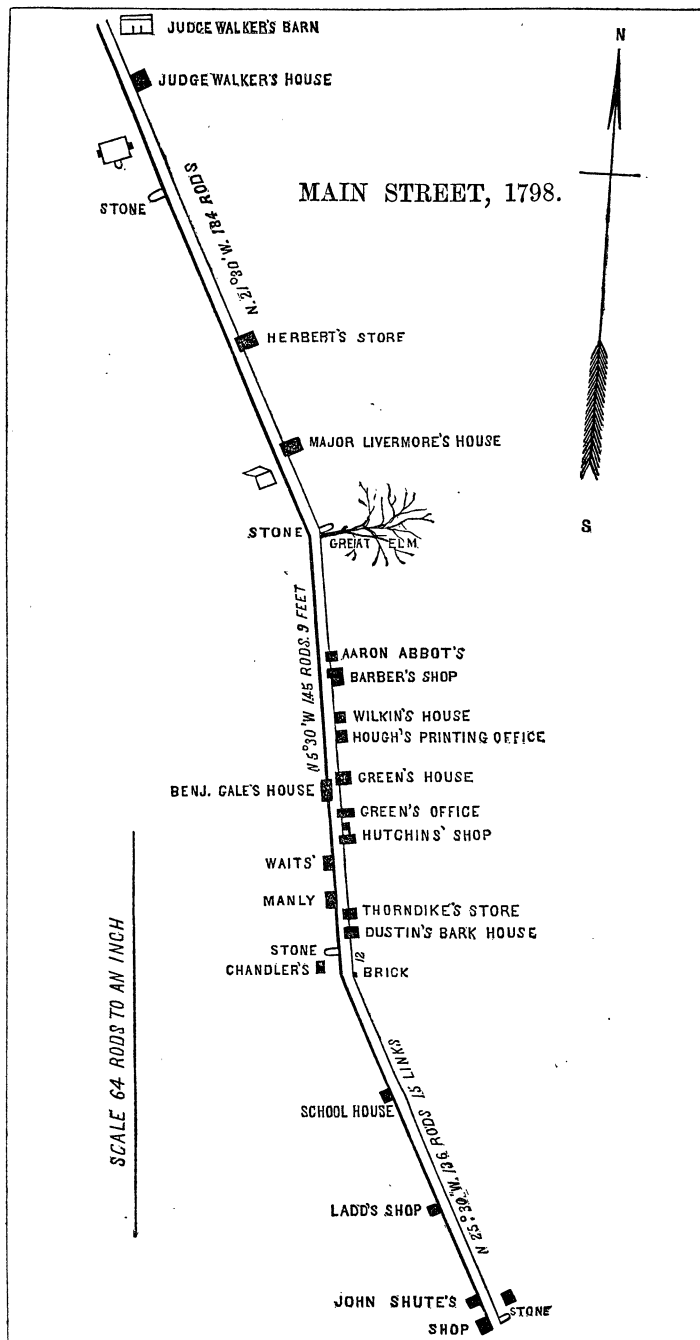
Mr. Ladd's shop—41 rods from stone at Shute's corner.

South-east corner of Mr. Shute's house, six and a half feet on the road.

Mr. Shute's shop on the road twenty-two feet.

* Mr. Jonathan Herbert's store still standing, occupied as a dwelling-house.

† The late residence of Dr. Bouton.



1786.*

PAPER MONEY.

About this time a great excitement existed in various places through the State on account of the scarcity of money. Some were in favor of *paper money*; but, at a meeting called agreeable to a recommendation of the General Court, to consider the subject, the town voted "*not to make paper money on any plan whatever.*"

During the June session of the Legislature which met in Concord this year, an attempt was made to call a convention to petition that body in favor of a plan for a paper currency, but the attempt was defeated in the following singular and ludicrous manner:

At the first sitting of the Assembly, in June, when only five members of the proposed convention were in town, some wags, among whom were several young lawyers, pretended to have been chosen by the towns in which they lived, for the same purpose. In conference with the five, they penetrated their views, and persuaded them to post an advertisement, requesting all the members who were in town to assemble immediately, it being of the utmost importance to present their petition as early in the session as possible. By this means, sixteen pretended members, with five real ones, formed themselves into a convention, choosing one of the five their president, and one of the sixteen their clerk. They carried on their debates, and passed votes with much apparent solemnity. Having framed a petition, complaining in the most extravagant terms of their grievances; praying for a loan of *three millions* of dollars, funded on real estate; for the abolition of inferior courts, *and a reduction of the number of lawyers to only two in each county*; and for a free trade with all the world; they went in procession to the Assembly, (some of whom had been previously let into the secret,) and with great formality presented their petition, which was suffered to lie on the table. The convention then dissolved—the petition was withdrawn—and when others, who had been really chosen by

* *Voted, March 7*, "That Richard Flanders be released from paying for the use of the School Lot in future;" and "to abate Andrew Stone his rates that are due, and exempt him from paying taxes for the future." Andrew Stone at last came upon the town of Bow for support.

the towns, arrived, they were exceedingly mortified on finding their views for that time so completely frustrated. The proceedings of this mock convention were for a long time subjects of sport and ridicule.*

The public excitement, however, did not stop here. County conventions were called; petitions presented to the Legislature, and the ferment at last subsided in the arrest and punishment of the rioters at Exeter.†

The following extract of a letter from Hon. Robert Bradley, of Fryeburg, Maine, gives a vivid idea of the extreme scarcity of money at this time :

“The same year that the Legislature was surrounded and held as prisoners at Exeter, [1786,] by a mob demanding paper money, my father was elected a representative; and the next day gave me a letter to carry to Timothy Bradley, living on the mountain, (so called.) On my way in the woods I met Mr. Bradley, gave him the letter, and was instructed to say to my father that the dollar—the only one on the east side of the river—which he had the promise of, had gone. A case of life and death had made it necessary to send to Andover for Dr. Kittredge; but there was a rich maiden lady in Canterbury who had a *crown*, and he would go the next day and see my father about it. He did so, and afterwards obtained the crown piece and an old pistareen of Miss Clough, which was all the money that was to be found. My father then went to Judge Walker, who took care of the honor and interest of Concord, who furnished him with the means to pay his board at Exeter; and he was the only one of fourteen boarders who paid their landlord, (a man by the name of Clifford,) their expenses in full.

“Col. David Page, who represented Conway the same year, told me he left home with two shillings and sixpence in money to pay expense to Exeter by way of Alfred, Maine. He informed me that he had a small sum due him from John Pierce, Esq., of Portsmouth, for which he received a guinea, and paid all of it towards his board, save two shillings and sixpence, to pay for bread and milk on his way home. The representatives offered

* Moore's Annals.

† See Belknap's account of the insurrection, in Hist. of N. H., 1786; also, vol. III., pp. 117-122, of N. H. Hist. Coll.

the whole of their State scrip for their services, to the landlord, who preferred their private securities. About ten or twelve of them returning home, took lodgings at the Gambrel Roof, [Esq. Bradley's house,] about one half of the number on couches on the floor. My impression is, they had not a dollar amongst the whole of them."

1787-8.

On the 19th of March the town voted "to fence the burying-ground with a post and board fence." In October, Col. Peter Green, Col. Timothy Walker and Lieut. Joseph Hall, were chosen "to forward to the Secretary's office a particular account of all bounties, for raising men for the Continental Army, or the militia called into service during the late war." In January, 1788, Col. Walker was appointed to petition the General Court for a new County, that should include the town of Concord, and any other towns that may petition for the same.

ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Capt. Benjamin Emery was chosen to the convention which was called to meet in Exeter on the second Wednesday of February, 1788, "to take into consideration the proceedings of the late Federal Convention;" in other words, to discuss and act upon the adoption of the *Federal Constitution*, which had been proposed by a convention of delegates in Philadelphia, from all the States except Rhode-Island, and which had already been adopted by eight States. To give the Constitution effect, or "to set the political machinery in motion," it was necessary that *nine* States should adopt it. On the decision of New-Hampshire, therefore, great consequences were depending. The convention for this important purpose first met at the court house in Exeter, February 13. His Excellency, John Sullivan, was chosen President, and John Calfe, Esq., Secretary. The convention continued in session at Exeter ten days, then adjourned to meet in Concord on the 18th of June following. The convention met at the meeting-house, (now the Biblical Institute,) and was composed of a large number of the most respected and honored men in the State — men who, having fought for liberty and independence,

were jealous of their rights, yet desirous of securing for themselves and for posterity all the blessings of a National Union.*

When the final vote was taken on the Constitution, with certain amendments which had been proposed, there were fifty-seven yeas and forty-seven nays. Our delegate, Capt. Emery, voted in the *negative*! The Constitution, as amended, was adopted *in the name of the people of New-Hampshire*, in the following words :

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

In Convention of the Delegates of the People of the State of New-Hampshire, June 21st, 1788 :

The Convention having impartially discussed and fully considered the Constitution for the United States of America, reported to Congress by the Convention of Delegates from the United States of America, and submitted to us by a Resolution of the General Court of said State, passed the fourteenth day of December, last past; and acknowledging with grateful hearts the goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in affording the People of the United States, in the course of His providence, an opportunity deliberately and peaceably, without fraud or surprise, of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to themselves and their posterity — do, in the name and in behalf of the people of the State of New-Hampshire, assent to and ratify the said Constitution for the United States of America.

Resolved, That the assent and ratification aforesaid be engrossed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforesaid, and with this Resolution; and that John Sullivan, Esq., President of the Convention, and John Langdon, Esq., President of the State, transmit the same, countersigned by the Secretary of Convention and the Secretary of the State, under their hands and seals, to the United States in Congress assembled.

JOHN CALFE, *Secretary*.

The adoption and ratification of the Constitution was the occasion of great joy to all the friends of union throughout the

*For the particulars of the interesting proceedings of the convention, reference must be had to the original record in the Secretary's office. The names of the members from the several towns in the State may be found in the New-Hampshire Annual Register, 1853, pp. 20-25.

country. It was announced to Gov. John Hancock, of Massachusetts, in a letter, by President Sullivan, as follows :

CONCORD, June 21, 1788.

SIR: I have the honor to inform your Excellency, by favour of Mr. Reed, who is obliging enough to forward this letter, that the Convention of this State have this moment adopted the New Constitution — yeas, 57; nays, 46, [47.] The amendments recommended, nearly the same as in your State.

With every sentiment of respectful attachment,

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

In the "*Salem Mercury*" of the 24th of June the event was thus announced :

"THE NINTH PILLAR UP !

Laus Deo !"

On the arrival of the news at Salem a procession was immediately formed of the military, the clergy, physicians, merchants, seamen, mechanics, and school-masters with their schools. Salutes were fired in the evening; the front of the court-house was illuminated, and an emblematical painting exhibited, representing Justice, Peace and Liberty, (Fame over the whole sounding her trumpet,) on an arch supported by *nine* columns—four others lying in the back ground, ready to be introduced into the vacancies left for them. Under the whole were the words,

"FEDERAL CONSTITUTION."*

In Portsmouth the celebration of the glorious event was grand and imposing. After the people of that and the neighboring towns had assembled on the parade, about eleven o'clock, of the 27th, "an armed ship was espied from the State House, bearing down under full sail. Being hailed on her approach, she proved to be the ship UNION, Thomas Manning, Esq., commander, from Concord, out five days, bound to the Federal City, all well and in good spirits. About a quarter past eleven she dropped anchor, and, having received a pilot on board, got under way and joined the procession."†

* *Salem Mercury*, June 24, 1788. † See *Salem Mercury*, July 1, 1788.

The procession was composed of all classes of citizens, with appropriate banners. Among them were the scholars of the schools, with the insignia of their studies; a terrestrial globe, rectified for New-Hampshire, and decorated by young ladies, was carried by two lads in uniform. In the decorations each State was distinguished — New-Hampshire in the *zenith*, and Rhode-Island in the western horizon, in mourning!

MOTTO.

“Where the bright beams of Fed’ral freedom glow,
The buds of science in full beauty blow.”

There is a current tradition that Col. Timothy Walker, who was zealous for the adoption of the Constitution, apprehending that the vote would be a close one, invited certain members of the convention who were opposed to its adoption to dine with him on the day that the question was to be taken; and that he treated them with such liberal entertainment and good cheer, that the vote was taken and decided in the affirmative before they made their appearance in the house.

1789.

The Rev. Israel Evans, who had been a chaplain in the army under General Washington, had been employed to preach in Concord as a candidate for settlement; and on the 1st of September, 1788, received a call to settle, with the offer of ninety pounds as a salary annually, “during his performing the work of the ministry in this town,” together with the use of the parsonage, and two hundred pounds, (in materials for building a house,) as a settlement. Capt. Reuben Kimball and Capt. Benj. Emery, Mr. Robert Harris, Mr. Henry Martyn and Mr. John Kimball, were appointed a committee “to estimate the pieces of materials that shall be provided for building a house.”

At a subsequent meeting it was voted to give Mr. Evans “fifteen pounds annually, in addition to the ninety pounds in lieu of the settlement,” to which Lt. John Chandler and Lt. Robert Ambrose entered their dissent.

The terms of the call were in some respects unsatisfactory to Mr. Evans; but, March 17, 1789, he made answer in the affirm-

ative.* A committee was appointed to "superintend the ordination of Mr. Evans, and to provide entertainment for the ministers and delegates who shall attend;" and it was also voted, "That the town concur with the church in appointing the first Wednesday in July, 1789, as the time for the ordination services."

In 1789 an act was passed "to authorize and empower the proprietors of Rumford, *alias* Concord, to collect a certain tax." This was in answer to a petition by Thomas Stickney, setting forth, that in settling the controversy between the proprietors of Rumford and of Bow, "in 1771, they came to an agreement, which was that the proprietors of Rumford should have the whole of said township, except one hundred and sixty-two acres of land, which was to be laid out by them in some part of the town; and the proprietors of Rumford were to pay *ten pounds* to said proprietors of Bow, for each hundred acre lot which was laid out by said Bow in said Rumford;" that thereupon Thomas Stickney, Andrew McMillan, Esq., and Abiel Chandler (since deceased) were appointed a committee by the proprietors of Rumford, "to receive a quitclaim deed from the proprietors of Bow, and give them a bond, upon interest, for the ten pounds for each hundred acre lot." Moreover, "that the proprietors of Rumford, in 1773, voted to raise the sum of £600 by assessment on the several divisions and the common rights in said township of Rumford," which was supposed to be sufficient to pay the proprietors of Bow, and to give £60 to the Masonian proprietors for their *pretended right* to part of said land."

The above assessment not being all collected, Timothy Walker was appointed and empowered to collect the remainder of said assessment, in order to discharge fully the said bond.

1790.

SCHOOL LOT — TOWN HOUSE.

In 1790 the building erected in 1775 on the hill back of Capt. Emery's, for a "pest-house," was removed into the town street, for a school-house, and located near the present hay-scales, at the head of the street. The lot,† belonging to the school right,

* See Doc. No. 1, for Chap. X. † See engraved Plan of House and Home Lots.

originally laid out on the south side of the road that runs westerly by Richard Bradley's, was exchanged by the town for a lot adjoining the burying-ground, owned by Lieut. Robert Davis, containing one acre and one hundred and twenty-eight rods.* There was no legal conveyance of the lot thus exchanged at the time; but in 1842 the burying-ground was extended so as to embrace the aforesaid premises; at which time Gen. Robert Davis, having inherited the land, by will of his grandfather, gave a deed of it to the town. Lt. Robert Davis, who deceased in August, 1823, was buried in this field, and his grave was enclosed with a chain fence, which stood alone till 1842.

On the 30th of August this year the town voted to raise "one hundred pounds for building a house for the accommodation of the General Court; and that the house be set on the land of Mr. William Stickney, near Dea. David Hall's." Capt. Reuben Kimball was appointed agent to build the house. The dimensions were eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and fifteen feet post.

This action of the town was preceded by a subscription of \$555.00 for the same object. The following is the copy of the original:

CONCORD, June 21, 1790.

We, the subscribers, being desirous of accommodating the General Court with a convenient house, and in order to encourage the same, do hereby engage to pay the several sums annexed to our names in labour or materials for building, provided said house is set near Mr. William Stickney's dwelling-house, in Concord.

NAMES.	DOLLARS.	NAMES.	DOLLARS.
Timo. Walker,	100	Thomas Stickney,	40
Peter Green,	100	Benja'n Hannaford,	40
Benj. Emery,	40	John Bradley,	30

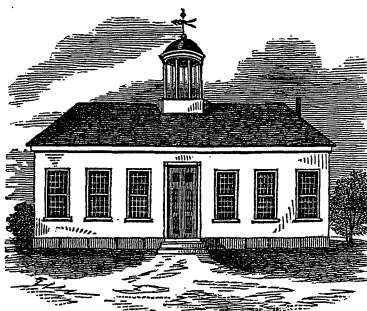
* In the warrant for the annual town meeting, 1786, was an article to see if the town will exchange the house-lot belonging to the school right, with Lt. Robert Davis.

On this article the selectmen were appointed a committee, who, in 1790, reported as follows:

In exchange of the school-lot with Lt. Robert Davis, we have the following piece, adjoining the burying-yard, bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a stake and stones, at the southwest corner of the burying-yard, running west seventeen degrees south, by Capt. Benjamin Emery's land, twelve rods, to a stake and stones; thence north, twenty degrees west, twenty-four rods, to a stake and stones; thence east, nineteen degrees north, twelve rods, to a stake and stones; it being a bound of James Walker's land; thence by said Walker's land and burying-yard, twenty-four rods, to the bound first mentioned, containing one acre and one hundred and twenty-eight rods.

NAMES.	DOLLARS.	NAMES.	DOLLARS.
Robert Davis,	30	George Hough,	20
Joshua Abbot,	30	Joseph Hall,	30
John Kimball,	30	James Walker,	20
Enoch Coffin,	20	John West,	25

THE TOWN HOUSE.



TOWN HOUSE.

The house was built as soon as practicable, and called the Town House. Originally it was one story ; stood lengthwise to Main street, and had a door in the middle, with a spacious entry. The interior contained two rooms — one for the House of Representatives, on the north side, and the other

for the Senate, on the south — with several small committee rooms on the back side. A stair-way led to a small gallery for spectators. In the centre of the building outside was a cupola, or dome, surmounted by a *vane*, which was invented by the mechanical genius of Mr. Ephraim Potter, and hence received the name of “*old Potter*.” The land on which the building was erected was given for the purpose by Mr. William Stickney, on condition that if the town shall neglect or refuse to keep a public building on the premises for the space of three years, it should revert to him or his heirs.*

When this building was raised, Benjamin Rolfe, brother of Nathaniel, and father of Mr. Benjamin Rolfe, now living on State Street, had a finger caught in a mortice, in putting on the south plate, and so badly jammed that it was necessary to amputate it. Dr. Carrigain — celebrated for *surgical operations* — was immediately called, and directed Mr. Rolfe to lay his finger on a block. With a chisel and mallet the doctor cut the finger square off at a single blow ; but the stump was a *sore* trouble to Mr. Rolfe as long as he lived, for the end of the bone was always visible, and in cold weather the flesh about it would recede from the bone and crack.

* See original Deed. A quitclaim Deed of the same land was given to the city in 1854, by Nathan Stickney, Esq., for the erection of a City Hall and County Court House.

The town meetings, which heretofore had been held at the meeting-house, were henceforth held at the town-house. The place was honored by the sittings of the General Court, whenever its sessions were held in Concord, until the completion of the State House in 1819. The building has since undergone many mutations, modifications and enlargements — answering all possible purposes — civil, political, religious, military, judicial, and *fanatical*; a sort of “*Noah’s ark*,” in which have been collected all things, clean and unclean, and the history of which would be well worthy of the pen of “Punch,” or “Mrs. Partington,” or *Jack Downing*!

1791-3.

In March, 1791, the town voted that the intermission for the future on the Sabbath — which had been one hour the year round — should be one hour and an half, from the first Sabbath in May till the first Sabbath in November following.

WARNING OUT OF TOWN.

According to a law of the State, persons who came into town without property, and who, on that account, were liable to become a town charge, might be warned to depart. This being done lawfully, such persons could not obtain “a residence,” and hence not come upon the town for support.*

CONVENTION TO REVISE THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

On the 7th of September, this year, (1791,) a convention was held in Concord to revise the Constitution of the State, adopted in October, 1783. The convention was held at the meeting-house.

* STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, }
ROCKINGHAM SS.

CONCORD, Oct. 29, 1791.

By virtue of this Warrant I have warned the said McGlauling, and Betty, his wife, Archabald McGlauling, and Mary Abot, immediately to depart out of this Town, who all came into this town, last from Loudon, in May, A. D. 1791, having no estate. Also the said James Delap, and Lydia, his wife, and Richard Delap and Mical Delap, sons of said Delap; also, Martha Elms, who all came into this Town, last from Boscawen, Dec’r, 1790, having no estate. Also, the said Polley Car, who came into this Town, last from Bow, July, 1791, having no estate. Also, Hannah Sleeper, a Minor, who came into this Town, last from Loudon, March, 1791, having no estate. Also, Joseph Hutchins and Jerusha, his wife; also Hannah Hutchins, their daughter, who all came into this town, last from Loudon, March, 1791, having no estate. I have warned all the above-mentioned persons immediately to depart out of, and leave this Town.

JOHN BRADLEY, Constable of Concord.

Hon. Timothy Walker was delegate for Concord. The whole number of delegates in attendance was one hundred and eight, of whom eighty were present the first day of the session. The last survivor of this convention was Ex-Governor William Plumer, of Epping, who deceased while the convention of 1850, of which his son William was a member, was in session in Concord, to revise the very Constitution which the convention of 1792 amended and so far perfected that it continued unaltered through a period of sixty years.

Hon. TIMOTHY WALKER was chosen chairman of the convention, and sworn; JOHN CALFE, Esq., was elected Secretary, by ballot, and sworn; then the Hon. SAMUEL LIVERMORE, of Holderness, was chosen President.

"Rev. ISRAEL EVANS was requested to attend and officiate as chaplain to the convention, during their present session." For the important proceedings of this convention, reference must be had to their Journal.* Before their work was completed four sessions were held, all in Concord, occupying thirty-six days. The first session was from September 7, to September 16, 1791. The second, from February 8, 1792, to February 24. The third, from May 30, to June 5. The fourth, from September 5, to September 6. This constitution, as amended and approved by the people, was established, and went into full operation in June, 1793. By this constitution the title of "President" for the chief executive magistrate was changed to *Governor*.

1794.

At a meeting August 4, this year, a committee of five, viz: Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Henry Martin, Capt. Joshua Abbot, Capt. Jonathan Eastman, and Lieut. Joseph Hazeltine, was appointed, "to wait on the Rev. Israel Evans, and inquire of him what the reasons are for his (of late) discovering an uneasiness with the town about the payment of his salary, or any other matter, and receive his answer in writing; and for the town to act thereon in such manner as they may think proper." Mr. Evans had made a written communication and submitted to the town certain propositions, which were acted on September 22. "*Voted*, That the

* The original manuscript copy is in the Secretary's office. The names of the members may be seen in the N. H. Register, 1852, pp. 28-32.

Selectmen pay the whole that is due to the Rev. Israel Evans immediately, or give said Evans a note upon interest till paid. *Voted*, To accept of the second proposition of the Rev. Mr. Evans, viz: the money appropriated to the use of the pulpit shall not in future be applied directly or indirectly to any other use. *Voted*, To accept of the third proposition of the Rev. Mr. Evans, viz: the collectors themselves shall pay to him, as often as can be done conveniently, all the money they collect for the use of the pulpit, and if possible within the year for which the money aforesaid was assessed."*

In the warrant for a town meeting 8th December, this year, was an article "To see what encouragement the town will give for the raising of their quota of minute men;" and it was *Voted*, "To give, in addition to the continental pay for this town's quota of minute men, so much as shall make each one's pay eight dollars per month; and one month's pay be advanced to each man when they shall be called to march."

The occasion for raising these minute men is not stated; but at this time the "Pennsylvania Rebellion," as it was called, was in progress, and the Indians in the western country were in a state of open hostility. It does not appear that the minute men from Concord were ever called for. The "rebellion" was suppressed by Gen. Lee, who by order of Gen. Washington marched into Pennsylvania at the head of fifteen thousand men; and the Indians were conquered by Gen. Wayne, in a well fought battle, August 20, 1794.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE PERIOD FROM 1785 TO 1795.

In 1785, when news of the birth of the Dauphin of France, Louis XVII.,† reached this country, the people of Concord, at a public gathering, undertook to celebrate the event—France

* August 25 it was *Voted*, "To vandue the collector's berth; and the same was struck off to Mr. Paul Rolfe for eight dollars, and he was then chosen a collector to collect the same."

† This was the unfortunate child with whom the Rev. Mr. Williams' name has recently been associated in the public prints.

having been the ally of America in the struggle for independence. The powder, which was purchased with the £100 that Oliver Hoit paid for the school lot on Horse Hill, had not all been used, and for safe keeping had been stored away aloft in the new steeple of the meeting-house. On this occasion, therefore, the powder was called forth, and a grand salute fired in honor of France and the new born dauphin. Hence, afterwards, whenever anything was said in town meetings about selling the public lands, Capt. Benjamin Emery would be sure to oppose it, saying, "*Soon it will all go like powder, as the money for Oliver Hoit's school lot went.*"

The first number of the Concord Herald was issued January 6, 1790, on a sheet fourteen by nine inches, bearing the following title and motto: "THE CONCORD HERALD AND NEW-HAMPSHIRE INTELLIGENCER. *The Press is the Cradle of Science, the Nurse of Genius, and the Shield of Liberty.* Printed at Concord, (New-Hampshire,) by George Hough."*

On the 7th of December the Herald announced, "No Boston post is arrived; all news we believe is frozen up by the cold weather; we have not even a report with which we can serve up a paragraph for our news-hungry customers."

At this period newspapers and letters were carried through the country by persons who rode on horse-back, called "post-riders." In 1790 *Samuel Bean* was post-rider from Boston to Concord. His route was through Andover, Haverhill, Atkinson, Kingston, Exeter, Epping, Nottingham, Deerfield, and Pembroke to Concord: returning he passed through Londonderry and Haverhill. He performed the route once a week. *John Lathrop* was post-rider from Concord through Boscawen and intermediate towns to Hanover; thence up the Connecticut river road as far as Haverhill—returning by way of Plymouth and New-Chester (now Hill.) In the fall of 1791 Lathrop called on subscribers to his papers "to pay up" by the beginning of the next year, saying he will ever be willing to gratify his customers with a reasonable pay-day, but when "the earth yields her increase" in abundance, he views it as a "happy presage" of punctuality among those who have kindly become his debtors. "Cash, wheat, rye, or flax

* See History of Printing in Concord, in Miscellaneous Chapter.

will be received; and for the convenience of every one he has appointed the following places at which the pay may be delivered."

But as the "pay" was not forth coming at the places of deposit, Lathrop notified his customers that "*delays are dangerous*;" "MONEY, we all know, is always scarce. But, when a grain debt is not paid in the season of it, the creditor says MONEY. *That* will be disagreeable to the debtor, and the post, while produce is plenty, puts off the harsh expression."

In 1791 four routes were established, by resolve of the Legislature, in New-Hampshire, and one person appointed in each of the following towns, viz: Portsmouth, Exeter, Concord, Amherst, Dover, Keene, Charlestown, Hanover, Haverhill and Plymouth, to take charge of all matters which are conveyed by the posts; to receive as a compensation, *two pence*, to be advanced on the postage of every private letter which shall pass through the respective offices. Postage on all private single letters *six pence* for every forty miles, and *four pence* for every number of miles less than forty. Two of these routes proceeded from Concord, and took in the principal towns west from Concord to Keene, and north from Concord to Haverhill. Mr. GEORGE HOUGH was appointed first post-master in Concord.

March 30, 1791. As an instance of the extraordinary industry of the women of our country, the Herald of March 30 mentioned "that an old lady of this town, who is upwards of seventy years of age, has, in the course of ten months past, spun two hundred and ten runs and three quarters of yarn of different kinds."

"CLOTHES MAKE MEN."

David George, tailor, advertises (March 31, 1791,) that "his price for making a genteel suit of superfine broadcloth is *three dollars*; for making an ordinary suit of coarse cloth, *two dollars*."

The first number of "The Mirror" was published in Concord October 29, 1792,* "by Elijah Russell, at his office near Mr.

* This year, (1792,) the 11th regiment, for the first time, paraded on Eastman's plain, on the east side of the river, and continued two days. At night several companies slept in barns in the vicinity. An immense number of spectators — women and children — were on the field. A *six-pounder* fired on the occasion produced the greatest wonder!

Hannaford's tavern, in Concord, N. H." It was printed on a sheet fourteen inches long, eight wide, coarse paper, "price five shillings per annum. One shilling only to be paid yearly in money, on receiving the first paper of every year, and the remainder in country produce, at the market cash price, any time in the course of the year. Of those who cannot pay *one* shilling in cash, produce will be received for the whole at the end of the year."

"We are informed," says the Mirror of November 19, 1792, "that a number of wealthy gentlemen of respectability have it in contemplation to erect a bridge over Merrimack river, near Mr. Butters' ferry. Our informant says they are to meet *this day* at Mr. Butters' inn, to consult on the expediency of the measure. We wish them success."

"On Saturday last," (December 8, 1792,) says the Mirror, "that contagious and fatal disease, the small-pox, was discovered in the family of Mr. Daniel Hall. Mr. Hall broke out with it himself, and on Sunday was removed to a proper house and provided with good nurses. His physician reports that he is at present in a very favorable way."

"Last Saturday, sen'night, a child in the house of Lieut. Stickney, dec., died of the small-pox,* and Lieut. Jonathan Stickney died of the small-pox, on Sunday evening, November 18th." Through fear of spreading the infection, Mr. Stickney was buried in a secluded spot, on his own farm, on the north-east side of Stickney's Hill, so called.

In the "Mirror" of January 21, 1793, appeared the following notice :

"TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

"Whereas, a great number of inhabitants, desirous to promote the art and practice of *sacred music* in this town, have subscribed to pay an able teacher of psalmody, (Mr. McFarland,) Therefore, all persons willing to improve the advantage of a *free singing school* are requested to leave their names, before the first of February next, with either person of the following

* Mirror, December 10, 1792.

committee, viz: Capt. Jonathan Eastman, Capt. Timothy Chandler, Lieut. David Davis, Lieut. Amos Abbot, jr., and Mr. Levi Abbot."

"THE SCHOOL.

"On Thursday last Master Eastman* closed his school, in the Main street, in this town, with an exhibition of various scenes of entertainment, in which each of his pupils, about eighty in number, participated. They performed their various exercises to the general satisfaction of their parents, and the honor of their ingenious preceptor and themselves—by which they gained the applause of a very crowded and respectable audience, which was expressed by frequent clapping of hands and smiles of approbation."—*Mirror*, April 1, 1793.

"Last week we experienced a severe frost, which destroyed most of the young apples, &c., and killed the flax, so that people have generally sowed their ground a second time. A severe drought prevails. It is now three weeks since we have had rain enough to lay the dust in the streets."—*Mirror*, May 27, 1793.

"Concord, July 22, 1793. On Tuesday last a tempest arose in this town, accompanied with very heavy thunder and considerable rain. About three miles north of the meeting-house it hailed; the hail-stones were some of them nearly as large as ounce balls. It leveled most of the corn, rye, oats, &c., for a considerable width and distance, its course being from north-west to south-east. One half of the roof of a house, belonging to Lieut. Phineas Kimball, was taken off by the wind, carried a considerable distance, and dashed to pieces. The chimney was leveled with the chamber floor. There were two women in the house, who happily escaped with only being severely frightened."—*Mirror*.

"NEW LINE OF STAGES.

A number of gentlemen in Haverhill, (Mass.,) Chester, and this town, have agreed to run a stage from Haverhill to this town *twice a week*, to communicate with the Boston stage; which will render communication to that metropolis much more certain and

* An order in favor of Edmund Eastman, for keeping school in Concord, 1793, £18.

expeditious than heretofore. We understand that this stage will commence running early in September next."—*Mirror*, August 12, 1793.

In July, 1792, there was not a *book-binder* in the State of New-Hampshire.

In 1788 Timothy Walker, Esq., was a candidate for Representative in Congress, and received in this town thirty-nine votes. In 1791 he was a candidate for *President* of New-Hampshire, and received sixty votes; in 1792, he received seventy-seven votes for President, and his Excellency Josiah Bartlett received ninety. The same year Mr. Walker had one hundred and eight votes in Concord for Representative to Congress, and twenty-nine votes for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States. In 1793 (after the adoption of the revised constitution,) Mr. Walker had ninety-three votes for *Governor*, and in 1794 he had one hundred and five votes. He was the *democratic* candidate, in opposition to John T. Gilman, Esq., who was elected.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS,

REPRESENTATIVES, DELEGATES AND JURORS,

FROM 1785 TO 1795.

	March 1, 1785.	March 7, 1786, adjourned to March 21.
<i>Moderator</i> ,	Timothy Walker.	Col. Timothy Walker.
<i>Clerk</i> ,	John Kimball.	John Kimball.
<i>Selectmen</i> ,	{ Col. Timothy Walker,	{ Col. Timothy Walker,
	{ Capt. Reuben Kimball,	{ Col. Thomas Stickney,
	{ Col. Thomas Stickney. . . .	{ Reuben Kimball.
<i>Constables</i> ,	{ Lt. Moses Eastman,*	{ Capt. Joshua Abbot,*
	{ Ephraim Carter.	{ Lt. John Chandler.
<i>Tythingmen</i> ,	Richard Hazeltine.	{ Lt. Phineas Virgin,
		{ Richard Hazeltine,
		{ Ebenezer Hall,
		{ Lt. Jona. Stickney,
		{ Daniel Abbot.
<i>Sealer of Leather</i> ,	David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Sealer of Wis. and Meas.</i> ,	David Hall.	David Hall.

* Excused.

<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{	Richard Ayer,	Stephen Crosman,
		Lt. John Chandler,	Samuel Thompson,
		John Hoyt,	Richard Potter,
		Stephen Farnum,	Richard Hazeltine,
		Asa Herrick,	Thomas Wilson,
		Benjamin Farnum,	William Coffin,
		Lt. Joseph Hazeltine,	Timothy Bradley,
		Richard Hazeltine,	Nathan Abbot,
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{	Lt. Asa Kimball,	Josiah Farnum, Jr.,
		Ebenezer H. Goss,	Lt. Asa Herrick,
			Wm. Fifield,
			Jonathan Eliot, Jr.,
			Joseph Colby, Jr.,
			Moses Abbott.
		Robert Duncan,	Robert Eastman,
		Micah Flanders,	Dudley Ladd,
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i> . .	{	David George,	Daniel Rogers,
		Anthony Potter,	Samuel Goodwin,
		Ebenezer H. Goss,	William Fifield,
		Daniel Page,	Lt. Joshua Thompson.
		Benjamin Hanniford,	Chandler Lovejoy,
		Jacob Carter,	Benja. Hanniford,
		John Kimball,	John Kimball,
			Lt. Asa Herrick.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	{	John Kimball,	John Kimball.
<i>Pound-keepers,</i>	{	Benjamin Hanniford,	Robert Ambrose,
		Robert Ambrose,	Benja. Hanniford.
<i>Representatives,</i> . . .	{	Peter Green.	Col. Peter Green,
			Lieut. John Bradley,
			June 24.
		<i>March 6, 1787,</i>	<i>March 4, 1788.</i>
		<i>adjourned to 19.</i>	
<i>Moderator,</i>		Col. Timothy Walker.	Col. Timothy Walker.
<i>Clerk,</i>		Caleb Chase.	Caleb Chase.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{	Lt. Joseph Hall,	Col. Timothy Walker.
		Henry Martin,*	Capt. Benja. Emery,
<i>Constable,</i>	{	Thomas Wilson.	Chandler Lovejoy.
		John Kimball.	David Hall.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{	John Kimball,	Robert Eastman,
		Richard Hazeltine,	Daniel Gale.
		Robert Eastman,	
		Lt. Jonathan Stickney.	
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>		David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{	Samuel Thompson,	Nathaniel Eastman,
		Richard Herbert,	Philbrick Bradley,
		Amos Abbot, Jr.,	Anthony Potter,
		John Stevens,	Ezekiel Carter,
		Ezra Abbot,	Moses Abbot,
		Timothy Bradley,	Jabez Abbot,
		James Walker,	John Elliot,
		Isaac Abbot,	Timothy Dow,
		William Fifield,	Thomas Wilson,
		Edward Abbot,	James Walker,
		Phinehas Kimball,	Stephen Hall,
		Joshua Graham,	Isaac Dimond,
		Isaac Dimond,	Samuel Butters.
		Moses Abbot,	
		Timothy Dow.	

* March 19, Amos Abbot, Jr., for H. Martin.

<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Daniel Stickney, Daniel Hills, Moses Fifield, Capt. Richard Ayer, Daniel Hall,	{ Millen Kimball, Henry Rolfe, Samuel Thompson, Capt. John Roach, Maj. Wm. Duncan, Benjamin Powel.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ Chandler Lovejoy, Benjamin Hanniford, Daniel Livermore, John Blanchard, Jacob Carter.	{ Benjamin Hanniford, Daniel Livermore, Joshua Thompson, Asa Herrick.
<i>Treasurer,</i>	Caleb Chase.	
<i>Representatives,</i>	{ Peter Green, Esq., Lt. John Bradley, June 22.	{ Peter Green, Esq.
<i>Surveyors of Wood,</i>	{ Thomas Wilson, Benjamin Hanniford.	{ William Duncan.
<i>March 3, 1789.</i>		
<i>Moderator,</i>	Col. Thomas Stickney.	<i>March 2, 1790.</i> Col. Timothy Walker.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Caleb Chase.	Caleb Chase.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Capt. Reuben Kimball, Timothy Walker, Esq., Lt. Asa Herrick.	{ Timothy Walker, Esq., Capt. Reuben Kimball, Lt. Asa Herrick.
<i>Constables,</i>	Robert Ambrose.	{ Lt. Phinehas Virgin, Jabez Abbot, Thomas Wilson.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ William Currier, John Stevens, Stephen Crosman, Daniel Rogers, Philbrick Bradley.	{ Daniel Rogers.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	David Hall.	David Hall.
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{ Lt. Ebenezer Virgin, John Eastman, Capt. Asa Kimball, Stephen Farnum, Lt. Benjamin Farnum, Phinehas How, Moses Abbot, Joseph Runnels, Lt. Asa Herrick, Lt. Joshua Hazeltine, William Coffin, Benjamin Hanniford, Samuel Butters, Richard Hazeltine.	{ Lt. John Chandler, Nathaniel Eastman, Lt. Moses Eastman, Lt. John Bradley, Jonathan Virgin, Isaac Abbot, Robert Harris, Daniel Farnum, Lt. Joseph Hazeltine, Isaac Dimond, Ebenezer Dow, Joseph Runnels, Barnard Elliott, Daniel Abbot, David Stickney.
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ Richard H. Osgood, Benjamin Powel, Robert Eastman.	{ Ebenezer Duston, Joshua Currier, William Fifield, Moses Eastman.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ Benjamin Hanniford, Lt. Asa Herrick, Maj. Daniel Livermore, Lt. Joshua Thompson.	{ Benjamin Hanniford, Maj. Daniel Livermore, Lt. Joshua Thompson, Lt. Asa Herrick.
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	Benjamin Hanniford.	Benjamin Hanniford.
<i>Representatives,</i>	{ Robert Ambrose, Peter Green,	{ Peter Green, Esq., Lt. John Bradley, 21st of June.
<i>Surveyor of Wood,</i>	Thomas Wilson.	Thomas Wilson.
<i>Hay-ward,</i>		Thomas Wilson.

	March 1, 1791.	March 6, 1792.
<i>Moderator,</i>	Col. Timothy Walker.	Timothy Walker, Esq.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Caleb Chase.	Caleb Chase.
<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Timothy Walker, Esq., Capt. Reuben Kimball, Capt. Benjamin Emery.	{ Timothy Walker, Esq., Capt. Reuben Kimball, Capt. Benjamin Emery.
<i>Constables,</i>	{ Lt. John Bradley, Robert Eastman, Ephraim Farnum.	{ Benjamin Hanniford, Ezra Carter, Lt. Ebenezer Virgin.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Daniel Rogers, Caleb Buswell.	{ Daniel Gale, Robert Eastman, James Johnson.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i>	{ Dea. Hall, excused — Asa Parker.	Asa Parker.
<i>Sealer of Wts. and Meas.,</i>	David Hall.	Dea. David Hall.
<i>Surveyors of Highways,</i>	{ Maj. Daniel Livermore, James Johnson, Jonathan Eastman, Samuel Goodwin, Maj. Asa Kimball, Richard Hazeltine, William Fifield, John Hoit, Joseph Colby, Barnard Elliott, Nathan Abbot, Lt. Asa Herrick, Daniel Abbot, Col. Thomas Stickney.	{ Hazzen Kimball, Col. Thomas Stickney, Lt. Joseph Hall, Stephen Farnum, Lt. Samuel Davis, Jesse Abbot, Bruce Walker, William Fifield, John Elliott, Jr., Lt. Phinehas Kimball, Chandler Lovejoy, Jonathan Virgin, Ebenezer Eastman, Joseph Carter, Lt. Asa Herrick.
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Maj. Daniel Livermore, Lt. John Chandler, Lt. Joseph Hall, Jacob Dimond.	{ Timothy Walker, Esq., Maj. William Duncan.
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ John Colby, Jr., Jeremiah Virgin, Daniel Farnum, Abner Farnum.	{ Jeremiah Virgin, William Manly.
<i>Hogreeves,</i>	{ William A. Kent, Hazzen Kimball, Ebenezer Eastman, Moses Farnum, William Eastman, John Shute, Jr.	{ Samuel Bradley, Jeremiah Chandler, Daniel Gale, Jr., Christopher Osgood.
<i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i>	{ Benjamin Hanniford, Lt. Joshua Thompson, Maj. Daniel Livermore, Benjamin Abbot, Isaac Dimond.	{ Maj. Daniel Livermore, Abel Baker, Lt. Joshua Thompson, Isaac Dimond.
<i>Pound-keeper,</i>	Benjamin Hanniford.	
<i>Representative,</i>	Maj. William Duncan.	John Bradley, Esq.
<i>Delegate to Constitutional Convention,</i>	{ Timothy Walker, Esq., Aug. 8.	{ Maj. William Duncan, May 7th.
<i>Grand Juror,</i>		Stephen Farnum.
<i>Petit Juror,</i>		John Thorndike.
<i>Surveyor of Wood,</i>	Thomas Wilson.	Thomas Wilson.
<i>Hay-ward,</i>	Robert Harris.	
	March 5, 1793.	March 4, 1794.
<i>Moderator,</i>	Judge Walker.	Timothy Walker, Esq.
<i>Clerk,</i>	Caleb Chase.	Caleb Chase.

<i>Selectmen,</i>	{ Hon. Timothy Walker, . . . Timothy Walker, Esq., Capt. Reuben Kimball, . . . Capt. Reuben Kimball, Capt. Benjamin Emery, . . . John Bradley, Esq. Lt. Joseph Hazeltine, . . . William Currier,
<i>Constables,</i>	{ Josiah Farnum, excused, . . . Stephen Farnum, Timothy Carter, in lieu, . . . Maj. Asa Kimball. George Grayham.
<i>Tythingmen,</i>	{ Daniel Rogers, . . . Daniel Rogers, Ezra Abbot, . . . Caleb Buswell.
<i>Sealer of Leather,</i> . .	{ Asa Parker.
<i>Sealers of Wls. and Ms.,</i>	{ Dea. D. Hall, . . . Dea. David Hall. Henry Moulton.
	{ Hazzen Kimball, . . . Isaac Dimond, Col. Thomas Stickney, . . . Ephraim Carter, Christopher Osgood, . . . Lt. Benjamin Farnum, Daniel Farnum, . . . David Carter, Lt. Ezekiel Carter, . . . Daniel Abbot, Lt. Samuel Davis, . . . Oliver Hoyt, Benjamin Powell, . . . John Elliott, <i>Surveyors of Highways,</i> { Samuel Bradley, . . . Chandler Lovejoy, Capt. Jona. Eastman, . . . Lt. Phinehas Virgin, Philbrick Bradley, . . . Lt. Phinehas Kimball, Lt. Joshua Thompson, . . . William Coffin, Ens. Jona. Virgin, . . . Col. Thomas Stickney, Joseph Carter, Jr., . . . Paul Rolfe, Ens. Joseph Runnels, . . . Moses Carter. Enoch Brown.
<i>Fence-viewers,</i>	{ Wm. Partridge, . . . Wm. Partridge. Ebenezer Eastman.
<i>Field-drivers,</i>	{ Ebenezer Dustin, . . . Wm. Manley, Jeremiah Virgin, . . . Isaac Emery. Isaac Dimond.
	{ Col. Thomas Stickney, . . . Stephen Tuttle, Joseph Eastman, Jr., . . . Peter Swan, John Colby, Jr., . . . Jeremiah Virgin, <i>Hogreeves,</i> { Joseph Hoyt, . . . Benjamin Powel. Benjamin Powell, Moody Dow.
	{ Enoch Brown, . . . John Currier, Jr., Maj. Daniel Livermore, . . . Ebenezer Virgin, Jr., <i>Surveyors of Lumber,</i> { Joseph Carter, Jr., . . . Lt. Asa Herrick. Lt. Asa Herrick, John Eastman, Benjamin Abbot, Jr.
<i>Pound-keepers,</i>	{ Benjamin Hanniford, . . . David George, Esq. Jacob Eastman.
<i>Representative,</i> . . .	{ Maj. Wm. Duncan. . . Maj. Daniel Livermore.
<i>Surveyors of Wood,</i> . .	{ Thomas Wilson, . . . Thomas Wilson. Jacob Eastman.
<i>Hay-ward,</i>	{ Robert Harris.